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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

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SELF-MAROONED IN ICY ZONE.

DR. DEDRICK OF THE PEARY EX-PEDITION LEFT AT ETAH.

Pratte Surgeon Disagrees With His Chief and Seeks Glory on His Own Accoun -Forces Peary Party to Put Him Ashers Among the North Greenland Fakimes.

The Peary Relief Expedition, under compand of Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn. which connected with Lieut. Peary in the Arctic region last summer and recently returned here, was affected by a distressing eldent. Dr. T. S. Dedrick, the physicia sho went North with Lieut. Peary, was left alone at the Esquimau settlement of Etah on Smith Sound, where the doctor went ashore when Mr. Bridgman's ship, the Erik,stopped on her homeward way. Dr. Dedrick had resigned from Lieut. Peary's expedition after various disagreements or differences with Lieut. Peary of a nature not wholly disclosed. Mr. Peary and Mr. Bridgman and all on the Erik believed that the doctor was coming all the way home on their ship, when he suddenly left them at Etah and declared his intention there to remain, defying the members of the Erik expedition to remove him.

Unfortunately, no mention was made on the return of the Erik expedition's members of the marconed physician on the shore of Smith Sound. The benevolent motives governing those in charge of the expedition in their suppression of the facts were frustrated, as might have been ex-pected, by an unofficial and distorted reort of the doctor's predicament, made of the ship's company. Second Engineer Staats of the Erik gave currency to the report that Dr. Dedrick had been put re at Etah, with no show of regret on the part of Lieut. Peary or the members of the Erik expedition, and the story was telegraphed around the world.

yesterday with other members of the Peary Arctic Club, which fitted out the relief expedition, and the club, of which Morris K. Jesup is President, issued this statement: "The press is requested by the Peary Arctic Club to deny the statement that Surgeon T. S. Dedrick was put ashore from the Peary Arctic steamer Erik at Etah on Aug. 27. On the contrary, Dr. Dedrick left the Erik at Etah against the orders and wishes of Mr. Peary, Secretary idgman of the Peary Arctic Club, Mr Wyckoff and Dr. Cook, who was surgeon of the relief expedition on the Erik.

Dr. Dedrick declined to return south on the Erik, resisting every argument of the Secretary of the club, the surgeon and

counted for by some aberration of the mind. Dr. Dedrick was told that the club steamers would call for him at Etah when next in those waters and he was urged to

That is the official statement, Back of it there is another story of the leaving of Dr. Dedrick, suggestive of other tales Arctic exploration. The exact nature the difficulties between Dr. Dedrick and Lieut. Peary has not been told, but the doctor three times tendered his resignation. Twice he was taken back, it is said, at his own request, by Lieut. Peary. Dr. Dedrick is the surgeon who performed operation on the lieutenant's feet so it may be surmised that there was some bond of feeling between them. At last, tor's resignation, and he was cautioned Lieut. Peary, it is said, not to insist

upon resigning, and warned that if he did so his resignation this time certainly would be accepted. He did insist, and Mr. Peary accepted the resignation and ordered him home by the Erik.

Mr. Bridgman did not know the cause of the doctor's dissatisfaction: but he did think that he was going to land Dr. Dedrick in New York. When the ship got to Etah the doctor asked how long she was likely in New York. When the ship got to Etah the doctor asked how long she was likely to remain there, and when he learned that a stop of a couple of hours would be made he said that he was going ashore to do some shooting, and he went. To the surprise of those aboard the Erik Dr. Dedrick sent word to the ship that he was going to remain at Eta, with the Esquimaux. He said, also, that although most of his dunnage was aboard the ship he should not return to her unless under a guarantee that he would be permitted to leave her again at his will. Dr. Cook and Mr. Wyckoff went ashore to reason with him, and meeting with no success in their endeavors to turn him from his determination the doctor was him from his determination the doctor was invited to come aboard on the assurance that he would be permitted to do as he

that he would be permitted to do as he pleased. Further argument on shipboard failed to affect his decision to stay all winter with the Esquirmaux, with whom he said that he should be altogether comfortable.

A search of some of the doctor's effects which he left on board the Erik gave an inkling of what cauged him to be dissatisfied with his post. It is said that the doctor strongly resented the confidence bestowed by Lieut. Peary in his old and trusty companion, the negro, Mathew Henson, under whose orders Dr. Dedrick declared that he had been put It is also said that the doctor was greatly annoyed to have Mr. Peary leave the Windward in the command of her navigator, Capt Bartlett, on the Lieutenant's last dash to the north, and much more displeased because Henson, instead of the doctor, was taken on that dash by the explorer.

son, instead of the doctor, was taken on that dash by the explorer.

Whatever may have been the real cause of the doctor's attitude which led him to resign finally and determine to stay in the cold regions through the winter, he was too firmly set in that determination to be shaken by reasoning. He told Dr. Cook, when Dr. Cook told him that the Arctic might have a deleterious effect upon him mentally, that he knew quite well what his condition was and that the winter there would not burt him. He also said that he would not be guilty of deserting an expedition on which he had set out; that it would not be in accord with the duties of his profession to leave men who had left home with the expectation of had left home with the expectation of

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being able to have his services in case of need; and that he certainly should remain where he could reach Lieut. Peary, or where he could be reached by, the Lieutenant in case his services should be required during the winter.

The doctor asserted that he weuld be able to cross Smith Sound after the middle of November and reach Lieut. Peary's winter quarters at Cape Sabine. He also said that he was not going to stay with the single native family then living at Etah, but that he was going over to Anaritok, ten miles away, where there is a large Esquimo settlement. The country is one in which there is plenty of game, it is said, and the doctor received from the Erik a supply of arms and ammunition. Dr. Cook gave Dr. Dedrick nearly 200 rounds. Dr. Dedrick already had a gun, and carried a knife in his bootleg. When a suggestion was made that it might be necessary to take the doctor back to the ship by force, he replied: "Gentlemen, if you use force. I shall. That's all."

It is said that a request was made to Dr. Cook to declare Dr. Dedrick insane, so that force might be justified, but that Dr. Cook declined to assume the responsibility, as it seemed clear that Dr. Dedrick was sane, but excessively obstinate. Dr. Cook also said that perhaps if Dr. Dedrick was left there to have his way he would be all right at the end of the season, while violence might bring about serious results. The object of the Erik's people in refrain-

violence might bring about serious results. The object of the Erik's people in refraining from publishing the facts on their return here, it is announced, was to save the doctor's wife and friends from worry about him, and to prevent the spread of anything concerning his Arctic experi-ences which might cause him to face and live down unpleasant conditions on his

The Erik brought letters from Dr. Dedrick to his wife, who lives in Washington, N. J.; Mrs. Dedrick saw Mr. Bridgman and Dr. Cook. Beyond her husband's statement that he was going to remain in the North, she declared, it is said, that she was unable to understand much of what he had written to her. The club has in-formed Mrs. Dedrick that in so far as its obligations to her husband or herself are concerned, it will put the most liberal con-struction upon the whole unfortunate development and bear in mind Dr. Ded-

development and bear in mind Dr. Dedrick's services prior to his resignation.
Dr. Dedrick's plight recalls to many who have followed the history of Arctic exploration the fate of another of Lieut. Peary's comrades in the Arctic latitudes, the young geologist, John Verhoeff, who accompanied the Peary expedition of 1892 and vanished in the frozen North. Lieut. Peary was censured for having abandoned Verhoeff, but it was shown by an official report that Verhoeff had taken his life in his own hands and pushed off alone to seek, as it was concluded, fresh fields of exploration where he might achieve personal glory.

Verhoeff, like Dr. Dedrick, developed a personal resentment toward the head of the expedition, who refused to permit the young geologist to do things on his own hook, insted of having to shine in the reflected light of the chief explorer. Like Dedrick, Verhoeff quit his companious in August and expressed his determination to remain in the North. He was last seen alive on Aug. 13, 1892, at the head of McCor-mick Bay. He told Langdon Gibson of the expedition that he was going to Kock-ern, an Esquimau settlement a score of miles

secretary of the club, the surgeon and other members of the expedition. He insisted on remaining with the Esquimaux at Etah in spite of Dr. Cook's warning that to remain in the Arctic might be attended with serious results for him, particularly in regard to his mental condition.

'Dr. Dedrick left the ship fully armed, mone of the officers of the expedition having, any issowiadge of his intentions, and after forling the Esquimaux on shore, stated that he would revise by force any attempt to bring him on board. Br. Dedrick resigned his position as surgeon on Aug. 21. and his resignation was accepted on Aug. 21. He was directed to return to New York on the Erik and was informed that the club would pay him the bonus of \$50 per month provided in his contract.

The tourse he has pursued can only be the club would revised to the same provised of the searchers found. It was decided that Verhoeff had fallen into a crevasse. that Verhoeff had failen into a crevasse. Some of the searching party were let down into crevasses, but they found no trace of Verhoeff.

Verhoeff.

It was told that Verhoeff had asked Lieut. Peary to allow him to remain in Greenland so that he might have his wish of going "farthest north" after the expedition's departure if he could not have it sectore. Tales arose that he had determined to remain alone among the Eskimos. In the forecastle of the Kite the wise ones had concocted a romance that Verhoeff had for a fact gone to join the Eskimos and that he would some fine day come home on a whaler with tales of exploration and discovery to dim the renown of the head of the Kite expedition. They said that Verhoeff had shown great stubbornness and that he had disappeared. Prof. M. A. Heilprin of Philadelphia, who represented the Academy of Natural Sciences in the Kite's expedition, in closing an official announcement of Verhoeff's disappearance and the search that was made for him, said: "Satisfied on the close of the seventh day that nothing could be revealed through a further search, the united parties regretfully returned to McCormack Bay, on the northwest approach to which, on Cairn Point, on Cape Robertson, a cache of supplies was left by Lieut. Peary."

In Lieut. Greely's expedition of 1881-84 in the Arctic regions there was trouble with Dr. Papy, the chief surgeon. Dr. Pavy's death induced Lieut. Greely to refrain from criticism on his return to this country. In his book Lieut. Greely said: "Dr. Pavy was an excellent physician, but his previous Bohemian life made any restraint irksome and subordination to military authority particularly obnoxious. A man of active mind and quick parts, his lack of any order or system proved most injurious to the natural history interests which were in his

mind and quick parts, his lack of any order or system proved most injurious to the natural history interests which were in his charge. His unfortunate death causes me to refrain from further comment than is absolutely essential.

Mr. Bridgman brought back with him from Lieut Pearv a thermometer, a spy glass and the records which were taken from the "farthest north" of Lockwood and Brainard in 1882 when they reached 83° 44′. The thermometer case, bearing the toothmarks of the dogs which had chewed at it, as Col. Brainard had recorded, and the thermometer, were so we'll preserved that thermometer, were so well preserved that they looked as if they had been lying on

they looked as if they had been lying on Mr. Bridgman's desk every day.

Washinoton, N. J., Sept. 21.—'It is true," said Mrs. Cora Dedrick at her father's home here to-night, "that my husband is now detached from the Peary Arctic Expedition and that he expects to spend the winter at Etah in Greenland. He is there of his own free will and by the mutual consent of himself and Lieut. Peary. He was not put off the ship at the dead of night without food and with only a gun and some ammunition, but is so situated that he will be fairly comfortable throughout the winter. I am not in the least frightened on account of the new arrangement and I am sure my husband will return when the Windward comes down next summer."

40 KILLED IN RAILWAY WRECK. Rich Man Offers 1,000,000 Florins to Any One Rescuing Him.

Special Coble Despatch to THE SUN. BUCHAREST, Sept. 21.-An express train collided with a petroleum train at Palota early this morning. Eighteen petroleum cars and six express coaches were burned. Eight persons were killed and nine in jured. The loss amounts to \$200,000

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A Treis Every Hour for Buff sie. Every accommed toon, quick time, low fare, an interesting and instructive role a creat Exposition at the end of it, and Nisgara Felix only 22 miles away, with 62 trains a day by the New York Central. —Also

FILLING UP FUSION'S SLATE.

CONFEREES CONSIDER BOROUGH AND COUNTY OFFICES.

Justice Jerome the Favorite for District Attorney-Oscar Straus to Be President of the Aldermen - Mr. Low

Seth Low, the choice of the anti-Tammany conferees for the fusion nomina-Mayor this fall, came back to his home in this city yesterday from his sum-mer home in North East Harbor, Me. He arrived at 3 o'clock and went at once to his home at Madison avenue and Sixtyany sign of his intentions in regard to the action of the conference vet, and his friends say that he will not make any statement until he has seen what the action is of the nominating conventions to be held next

As soon as Mr. Low arrived in town he sent word to reporters who were waiting to see him that he had no statement to make further than that he expected to see some of his friends during the day and to-day and that he was absolutely unacquainted with the present political situation in the city and therefore unable to say anything about it. Mr. Low spent the day in his home and a number of his friends called on him and told him what their opinions of the situation were. It was generally understood that he would have no statement to make until the middle f next week.

According to Mr. Low's friends he does of next week.

not want to accept the nomination if there is to be any question about the support he is to receive from the important parties to the conference, and before he makes promises he is anxious to learn what there is in the threats of the friends of Comptroller Coler to stampede the convention for Coler.

The developments of yesterday went far to assure the supporters of the fusion movement that there was no danger that the Citizens' Union convention would be stampeded for Color. The fact had come to be known generally that Coler had been making overtures to the Tammany organization and this damped the ardor of the men who had been working for him in the belief that they were doing something for the good of the city. It was also reported that the whole scheme of the Coler boomers, who had been under the impression that Coler was anxious to lead against Tammany, had been knocked in the head by the receipt of authentic information that in case he was nominated by any body other than Tammany he would decline

McKinley and Roosevelt League last fall, is also spoken of. He is a Democr at and a sound money man, and has a large follow-ing among the Germans. Casimir Tag. President of the Germania Savings Bank.

ing among the Germans. Casimir Tag. President of the Germania Savings Bank, was another man considered, but the matter was considered to be of such great importance that it was decided to take it up at another meeting of the committee that will be held on Monday morning.

This decision was reached when it became necessary to adjourn the meeting of the committee to hold the conferences on the New York county and the Manhattan and Bronx borough offices. At this meeting of the committee all the members were present except Herman Ridder and ex-Sheriff James O'Brien Mr Ridder was a red-hot candidate for the nomination for Mayor, and wasn't at all pleased when he was dropped from the list. Now he is sitting back and waiting for developments, and amusing himself by discovering plots in the deliberations of the other members of the committee who are trying to form a successful anti-Tammany ticket.

O'Brien says that it would be useless for him to take any part in the deliberations of the committee now that it has decided to nominate a Republican for Mayor because his organization was recruited on the understanding that the decided to nominate a Republican for Mayor because his organization was recruited on the understanding that the nominee was to be a Democrat. There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the City Democracy on Tuesday evening at which the ex-Sheriff will ask his followers what action they wish him to take.

The strongest candidate for the office of President of the borough of Manhattan who developed at the meeting of the conference was former Senator Jacob A. Cantor of the Greater New York Democracy, whose name was mentioned up to the last

ference was former Senator Jacob A. Cantor of the Greater New York Democracy, whose name was mentioned up to the last in the discussion of the possibilities for Mayor. Cantor, it was said after the meeting of the conference, had the nomination for the office in his hand and he could do with it as he pleased.

For the office of President of the borough of the Bronx it was said that former Tax Commissioner James L. Welles of the Thirty-fifth district was selected and the opinion was expressed that he would have a most excellent chance of election, for the Tammany men in control of the machine have about made up their minds that they will not renominate President Haffen and if they do not there will be a great many of his friends who will not support his successor as a candidate.

When it came down to the county ticket it was found that the officers of the Citizens' Union had forgotten that there was to be a candidate for Register nominated, and there was a little delay while they hustled around and found the man they wanted to have on their list. In the make-up of the county ticket the members of the delegation from the Republican County Committee said that they had a few zuggestions to make. They have not made any for the other offices.

Stery That Croigesz Is Married. CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 21.—A story comes from Kanawha, W. Va., to the effect comes from Kanawha, W. Va., to the effect that Czolgosz, the assassin of the President, was married there in January, 1900, under the name of Frank Neiman. He was working in a nail factory there. One day a woman giving her name as Emma Mesimski, and her home Cleveland, arrived there in great distress and told the police she was searching for her lover. The officers secured Czolgosz. He readily consented to marry the woman and the couple soon after left the place. Neiman gave his name as Czolgosz at first and afterward as Neiman. When asked about it, he explained that he was known by both names. plained that he was known by both names

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!

The Houses built by Stewart & Smith, 2291 Broad way, on kiverside Irine & 106th treet represent something entirely new in private house architecture

CONFIDENCE IN ROOSEVELT. All Predict a Safe and Dignified Admir

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-By being simply himself and assuming none of the merely superficial manners that might be sup posed to appertain to the Presidential office. Theodore Roosevelt has made a novel impression in Washington during the two days he has occupied the White House. Despite the fact that he evidently intends to follow the same independent and fearless mode of life that he did while occupying offices of lesser importance, so far as non-essential things are concerned, it is, however, significant that all who have called on him or seen him this week unite in predicting a safe and dignified Administration.

Yesterday he walked twice, unattended, in the public streets, and to-day he did the same and more. He went out for a horseback ride, and did it as if he were a plain country squire, instead of President of the United States. If persons were now living in Washington a hundred years Roosevelt's appearance must have reminded them of the democratic days of Thomas Jefferson He began the day, after breakfasting at the Cowles residence, by walking alone to the White House. He reached his office at half-past 9, or before the thousands of clerks in the Excoutive departments had fairly settled down to their day's labor, and he continued hard at work until half-past 1. He received a large number of callers and had one important conference.

Nearly all his callers came merely to pay their respects to the new President and among them were Senators Elkins and Scott of West Virginia, Senator Burton of Kansas, and at least ten or fifteen members of the House. Representative Livingstone, a Democratic member from Georgia, called with several ladies, and remarked with great pride after leaving the Cabinet room, where they were received, that these were the first ladies who had had the honor of being presented to President Roosevelt in the White House. Governor General Leonard Wood, Col. Roosevelt's comrade in arms in the Cuban campaign of 1898, arrived at the Executive Mansion before noon, and the two had a conference of about two hours on Cuban matters, particularly the new election law which now awaits the approval of the President of the United States. Gen. Wood expects to start on his return to Cuba to-morrow night and an early announcement in regard to the election law matter may follow his arrival at Havana.

At about half-past ! President Roosevelt walked to the home of Commander Cowles for luncheon, accompanied by Gen. Wood, and returned to the White House two hours later.

At about half past 4 two saddled horses were led under the port cochere at the north front of the mansion and the President and Gen. Wood came out and rode away. President Roosevelt wore the same broad-brimmed black felt hat, black cutaway met and dark striped trousers that he wore yesterday? and those who could have wished to see him don a rough rider coswished to see him don a rough rider con-tume for his afternoon outing were dis-appointed. He rode a large hay horse that was brought to the White House stables this morning from Fort Myer. It is a trooper's horse from the newly organized Eleventh Cavalry at that post. Gen. Wood were a sack coat and his trousers were incased from knee to ankie in smart-looking

leggins of tan-colored leather.

A little group of persons, among whom was Commander Cowles, standing on the was Commander Cowles, standing on the porch to see the riders off, noticed the plainly bulged appearance of one of Gen. Wood's hip pockets below his short coat and one of the bystanders remarked that he guessed the President would be protected quite as well as if he were attended by a Secret Service officer. The riders dashed off at a brisk gait, the President waving his hand as he called "So long" to his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles, and passed into Pennsylvania avenue through the northwest gate.

They took a long ride out the avenue to Georgetown and through the outskirts of northwest Washington. The President did not return to the White House until half past 6, and it was nearly dark when he and Gen Wood started on foot for the Cowles residence, where they dined and where Mr. Roosevelt spent the night.

Despite the large number of callers and the long conference with Gen. Wood, the President found time to-day to sign a number of commissions of Federal officers

President found time to-day to sign a number of commissions of Federal officers and to transact a large amount of routine

business.

Senator Pritchard one of his callers, quoted the President as saying: "I am going to be President of the United States and not of any section. I don't care that (snapping his fingers) for sections or sectional lines. When I was Governor of New York I was told Leonid make four approint. York I was told I could make four appoint-

was told I could make four appointments in the army.

"When I sent in the names three of the four men were from the South and the other was from New York. They were brave men who deserved recognition for services in the Spanish War and it didn't matter to me what States they were from

DEVERY'S INTEREST IN A GIRL. A larm Over His I seful Private Wire, but No Name Mentioned.

A general alarm for a missing girl was ent out yesterday on Deputy Commissioner Devery's private office telephone to the precincts. The order was signed by Devery himself. In addition to the fact that the alarm was sent out by Devery personally and not through the Bureau of Information, there were two other unusual features of the case. The name and address of the girl were not given and the description of her personal appear-ance and what she wore was given with

the description of her personal appearance and what she wore was given with much more detail than is customary. Here is the alarm:

"Missing since 11 A. M., Sept. 19, girl 18 years old, 5 feet 6 inches; slender, with good head of chestnut hair, worn pompadour, blue eyes and good teeth; two moles on her left cheek. The girl wore a light gray tailor-made suit of rough material, a pink and white shirt waist, Eton jacket, light percale collar; a large straw hat with yellow bows and edged with black and white diamond ribbon; a pearl heart-shaped locket, a small horseshoe pin set with pearls, a small Tiffany watch with fleur-de-lys decoration, and small turquoise shirt studs with cuff buttons to match."

Chief Devery was found last night in the barber's chair with his face covered with scoap and a razor across his throat, not-withstanding which he jumped when a reporter asked him about the missing girl. The barber lifted the razor just in time and exclaimed, "Steady, Chief, steady."

Devery tipped his head back again to the proper angle and said:

"You've got me down for fair this time, but I won't say a word about that girl. How'd you know about it?"

He was asked why the name wasn't mentioned in the notice sent to the police, but he wouldn't explain.

ned in the notice sent to the police, wouldn't explain.

[Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Hotel Hygeia closes season October 13th.
Chamberlin opens Fall and Winter season some
both these great hotels now owned and operat
the Old Point Comfort Improvement Co., Fort Me
Va.—Acs.

ENGLISH MEASURE ROOSEVELT

VARYING ESTIMATES OF NEW PRESIDENT IN THE PRESS.

Apprehension and Uncasiness Based on Ignorance of the Man Politically -Even the Well Informed Know Very Little of That Side of His Career.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Now that America's great tragedy is finished it will be profitable to refer again to its effect upon the public mind of Europe, and especially of Great Britain. The extraordinary manifestations of popular grief and sympathy witnessed during the past week in England constitute an event of far-reaching importance. It was no mere reciprocation of America's tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria last winter. It was not even personal in its chief motive. English masses knew little about President McKinley as a man. Neither could they point out any one act of his that was conspicuously friendly to this country.

The spontaneous demonstration of sym-

pathy was rather the first great expression of a change in sentiment in this country toward America and Americans-a change, which in its full development extends over the past five years and which had its inception, curiously enough, in ex-President Cleveland's Venezuela message. Englishmen are to-day beginning to take serious account of McKinley's death in its effect on the future relations of the two countries. It is always true that any change which international politics is reaffects garded with apprehension and uneasiness. These feelings in the present in-

stance are based chiefly on ignorance. Even well-informed Englishmen know little of President Roosevelt politically They know of him as a man of versatile tastes and pursuits and tremendous energy. They recognize in him independence, courage and a strong initiative. The latter qualities, not to put too fine a point upon it, inspire fear instead of confidence in the mind of the average Englishman He is, to be sure, lamenting the absence of each of these three characteristics in the Government of his own country at the present moment, but it is his firm belief that they should be kept carefully in the background in times of peace and prosperity.

Two representative opinions, one friendly, the other hostile, will give a fair idea of the new President, from the English point of view. The first, is from the Speciator, which says:

"Save for Lincoln the modern Presidents have not been men of mark. They have been sound, excellent constitutional monarchs, but not leaders or rulers of men. Roosevelt is far more like the men of the first three decades of the Republic than the convention-made Presidents of modern times. He is essentially one of those men who know exactly what they want and mean to get it; but together with this intensity and keenness, the new President is a man of moderation. In truth there is a great deal of the old Whig moderation—we use the term in the English rather than the American sense-about Roosevelt. That is the spirit which dislikes extreme, which is against pushing even a good principle or good policy too far and is in favor of keeping all these things within the bounds of common sense. But this spirit is a very

or the man of perennial compromise. "What most men are interested in here are Roosevelt's views in regard to a foreign policy, especially his attitude toward this country. We believe that attitude can rightly be described in the sentence that Roosevelt is neither for nor against England, but merely for his own country. He does not wish this country any harm, but would not dream of sacrificing the interests of America, even in the smallest degree, to help England. His sole desire is to help America. He is, of course, an imperialist, but to say that is not to say all. An essential thing to remember in regard to President Roosevelt's position on foreign affairs is that he is an upholder of the Monroe Doctrine in its fullest and

most complete form." On the other hand, the Speaker makes

these observations: "There is a peculiar danger in the accidental power which he (President Roosevelt) may now exercise. He is not of the pale or laborious east commonly associated with the Vice-Presidency. He will act upon definite conviction and will attempt to lead rather than to follow. This a man of twenty times his calibre, Cleveland, could do; but Cleveland represented great party. He came into power with a definite mandate; he held the pulse of the American people. Roosevelt's theory is imported from Europe, and not from liberal Europe, but from the Europe that talks of law and order. The position is not only anomalous, it is perilous. In a word, Roosevelt may quite conceivably provoke a strong reaction against the forces which put his predecessor into power, or he may create new party feeling opposed to the whole tradition of his nation. A crisis in foreign affairs, a great strike or a question involving the limits of Federal authority would tempt Roosevelt to act and his act might provoke a storm. It is that we dread in the fortunes of the next two years."

The prevalent idea of uncertainty regard to President Roosevelt is best expressed in the conclusion of a brilliant article by T. P. O'Connor, who says: "Renan, when he was close to his last hour, wrote that he would like to survive to the middle of the century so that he might know the ultimate fate of the young Emperor of Germany, whose tumult was then filling and alarming the ear of Europe. If the great philosopher had survived to If the great philosopher had survived to this hour he probably would have found a subject of equal curiosity and uncertainty in the accession to the Presidency of this red-haired, restless, short, muscular man, as ready with his fists as with his pen, a soldier and litterateur, a realist and dreamer, who now occupies the bleak white palace at Washington, from which are ruled the eighty most active, energetic and vital millions of the human race."

Purent natural Spring water in the world A 8300 Map of China. No. 28 New York Central's 'Four-Track Secondaining a \$300 map of China, seni free paid, on receipt of five cents by Geo. He be beneral Passenger Agent, New York. —Adv.

The great steel L. I. Soun I Strs. PLYMOUTH and CITY OF LOWELL will attend the Yacht Races commencing Sept. 25th. Tickets, \$6.00. limited number. See Adv. Adv.

The American Woman in European Capitals Phipps & Atchievn's tailored hate everywhere.

FELL OVER PASSAIC FALLS. McCabe Went Out on Dam to Pose for Photograph and Tumbled Into Torrent.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Peter McCabe, a saloonkeeper, fell over the Passaic Falls this morning and was killed McCabe was with Charles Allen, who plays the piano in McCabe's place. The two met Jesse Tayor af Landonville, N. Y., who was taking pictures. The Patersonians became interested in the work of the photographer and recommended several points of view for good pictures of the cataract. Finally McCabe said:

"Here, I'll give you a picture that will be worth looking at, and will make every one wonder who sees it. I will go right to the edge of the rock over which the water flows and you can take my picture there." Allen and Tavor expostulated with McCabe but he persisted, and ran out on the dam. McCabe shouted to the photograper to get his machine ready. Scarcely had he spoken when he slipped on the wet boards over which the water was flowing about four or five inches deep. He fell about seventy-five feet.

Tavor and Alien got several men to to recover the body but they could do nothing. I fforts will be made to raise it by the explosion of dynamite.

WOULD OUST AGED DAUGHTER. Father, Aged 91, Once Levi P. Morton's Partner, Wants to Eviet Daughter.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 21.-In order to get his aged daughter and her son out of his house. Thomas Murphy, a wealthy merchant of Mount Vernon, began dispossess proceedings in the City Court before Judge Bennett to-day. Murphy's daughter is Mrs. Lucy J. Lindsley, 70 years old, a widow and deaf, and she has lived with him forty years as his housekeeper at his home, 45 North Fifth avenue. She has a son John, who is a mute. Murphy is 91 years old and years ago, when Vice-President Levi P. Morton had a dry goods store in Broadway, New York, he was one of his partners.

Mrs. Lindsley says her father wants to turn her into the street with her son penniless. George R Riggs, counsel for Mrs Lindsley, says that if she is dispossessed she and her son will have to go to the poorhouse. Mrs. Lindsley's first husband was R. McOrmsby, a well-known lawyer, who was gounsel to Jefferson Davis in his trial

FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN? Reported That M. Millerand and M. Pierre Bardin Are Out.

Special Cable Despuich to THE SUN Paris, Sept. 21. The Journal des Debate reports that M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Pierre Baudin, the Minister of Public Works, have tendered their resignations as members of the Cabinet. It is stated that they intended to resign before the visit of the Czar to France unless the programme inc trip to Paris.

WELLINGTON IN EFFICY. Hanged, in Maryland, With Czolgosz and Goldman.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 21.-United States Senator George L. Wellington of Maryland, Leon Czolgosz, the saver of President McKinley, and Emma Goldman, the Anarchist lecturer, were hanged in effigy at an early hour this morning in the public square of Sharpsburg, this county, by a mob of angry citizens numbering over one hundred. The men hailed from the president of the country, and a number care surrounding country and a number came from across the Potomac River in Virginia. Nearly all of the men wore masks.

Nearly all of the men were masks.

It was shortly before midnight when the men began to gather. After several inflammatory speeches had been made, denouncing Wellington along with Czolgosz and Emma Goldman, the three figures were swung from the limb of a big tree, Czolgosz being in the centre, with Goldman on the being in the centre, with Goldman on the right and Wellington on the left.

CROWD CROSSES NEW BRIDGE. Ludwig Nissen Had to Turn Back on Ac-

count of His Weak Heart. A party of thirty led by President Lewis Nixon, and Commissioners James D. Bell and Julian Fairchild of the new East River Bridge Commission, crossed the Bridge Commission, crossed the new bridge from Brooklyn to Manhattan late yesterday afternoon. There were others who didn't go across. Chief of of these was President Ludwig Nissen of the Citizens' Union. He lost his nerve before he got more than half way up the first incline toward the Brooklyn tower and turned back. Three others went with him.

"My heart is weak," explained Mr. Nissen, and I'm not ashamed to be the first to

The party was chiefly composed of mem bers of the Municipal Club of Brooklyn.

FIRED UPON BY STRIKERS. 100 Non-Union Men Go to Work at Reinecke Mines.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The Reinecke coal mines at Madisonville, Ky., resumed operations this morning, with about one hundred non-union men. Others were anxious to go to work, but felt that pre-cautions for their safety from attack by the union men were lacking.

As the men who worked to-day entered

the lot adjacent to the mine opening strikers concealed in woods fired upon them. Two bullets hit the elevator and one pierced the dynamo room. Several shots were fired at Manager Bailey while driving down the road to the mines. The fire was not returned by the guards.

HUDSON DEBRIS FOUND.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 21.-All doubt about the fate of the steamer Huddoubt about the fate of the steamer Hudson was removed when the steamer J. C.
Ford landed here to-day the remains of
Sherman G. Brooks, a wheelman on the
lost ship. The body was picked up seventyfive miles from the place where the Hudson is supposed to have foundered last
Monday.

The body had a life preserver with the
words "S. S. Hudson" upon it. It was
found inside the pilot house of the lost
ship, which was floating bottom up. The
ship's compass was also recovered.

ship's compass was also recovered.

SIR THOMAS LOSES HIS DOG. Asks the Brooklyn Police to Help Him Find "Pat of Erin."

Sir Thomas Lipton's dog Pat is playing hookey and Sir Thomas has asked the hookey and Sir Inomas has asked the police to find him. The dog is a red Irish terrier and the plate on his call is marked "Pat of Erin". Pat started to be Brocklyn Post Office vesterday with his master's sailor to the mail and gave the sailor the "Postand! Postand! Postand! Postand! Postand! Postand! Postand!

Antediturian it for

LATE PRESIDENT'S ESTATE

MRS. M'KINLEY WILL HAVE ABOUT \$13,000 A YEAR.

Her Husband's Life Was Insured for 807,000 -To the Income of This and His Other Property Will Be Added the 85,000 a Year Congress Is to Grant.

In view of the exaggerated reports of the amount of the insurance policies on President McKinley's life an authoritative statement was made yesterday by one of the late President's closest friends in New York city. He said:

"It isn't necessary to mention my name, but all of President McKinley's friends in Washington will understand who is speaking. The exact amount of President McKinley's policies is \$67,000, and not a penny Of this amount, \$50,000 was carried more. by the New York Life Insurance Company. of which John A. McCall is President. The remaining \$17,000 was carried by smaller ecompanies This statement is absolutely correct in every particular."

President McCall for many years was a warm personal friend of President McKinley. Mr. McCall was not always in political affiliation with Mr. McKinley. He was a friend of President Cleveland and Gov. Hill. In 1896, however, Mr. McCall came out strong for McKinley and he has been a McKinley man in every fibre ever since.

With Mrs. McCall, Mr. McCall has been the guest of President and Mrs. McKinley at the White House on many occasions. It was ascertained yesterday that it was Mr. McCall and Senator Hanna who induced President McKinley to increase his life insurance in the last few years. The President had many expenses during his life and he had not been able to save much. Up to 1897 his life insurance policies aggregated about \$12,000.

Mrs. McKinley's income from the insurance policies, the pension of \$5,000 a year which Congress will grant, and the money saved by the President will be about \$13,000 .

GERMAN LLOYD'S FLYER. The Kronprinz Wilhelm Is Now Speeding to This Port.

The latest creation of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, which built the peerless flyer Deutschland, is reeling off the knots from Cherbourg to this port and is expected to appear off Sandy Hook on Tuesday morning. She is the twin screw ocean express Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd Line and in designed to beat even the Deutschland. She displaces 21,300 tons and is 663 feet long, or fifteen feet longer than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She has less beam than the Deutschland, but more depth. She looks, superficially, much like the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, having four

funnels and two pole masta. Her giant propellers are driven by two

Her giant propellers are driven by two six-cylindered quadruple expansion engines of about 35,000 horse power It is thought that she will burn about 550 tons of coal a day and that she will easily average twenty-three knots, in fair weather and foul, between ports. She has blige keels to prevent excessive rolling.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm's dining room seats 414 passengers. The walls are adorned with paintings illustrative of the life of the Crown Prince. Adjoining the dining room, forward and aft, are smaller dining rooms. A large vestibule on the promenade deck opens into the social hall above the dining room which shows at one end a life-size portrait of the Crown Prince. above the dining room which shows at one end a life-size portrait of the Crown Prince. The walls of this social hall are covered with fine silk brocade and with pictures of Berlin, Breslau, Konigsberg, Magdeburg, Hannover, Cologne, Frankfort and Stettin. An enormous glass cupola furnishes light and ventilation to the saloon. Along the walls are pictures representing the his-tory of the Hohenzollerns in delft, also a large allegorical painting founded on the Emperor's words: "Our future lies upon the water."

A telephone service connects the captain from his room on the bridge with the chiefs

A telephone service connects the captain from his room on the bridge with the chief of the various departments of the liner. The chief steward has an office similar to that of a modern hotel, where the public can secure information about tickets,

can secure information about tickets, baggage, rooms and so on.

Ascent to the crow's nest on the Kronprins Wilhelm is not on the outside of the mast on a ladder, but inside of the mast. The crow's nest is connected with the bridge by a speaking tube. All the clocks on the steamer are electrically regulated from a central clock in the chart room. The steamship, like all other new vessels of the North German Lloyd Line, has an apparatus for wireless telegraphy. for wireless telegraphy

HARRY KELLER A SUICIDE. Broadway Merchant and Brother of Capt. Charles Keller, U. S. A.

Harry Keller, 32 years old, a member of the firm of Arthur M. Bier & Co., dealers in trimmings at 721 Broadway, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the Herald Square Hotel, by cutting his throat with a razor. Keller lived with his mother with a razor. Keller lived with his mother and a brother at 305 West 130th street. He left his home on Friday morning apparently to go to his place of business. He did not put in an appearance at his office during the day and Mr. Bier notified Mr. Keller's family of his absence. When he did not return home that night his family notified Police Headquarters, and a general alarm was sent out for him.

Mr. Keller went to the Herald Square Hotel about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon and retired to his room immediately. He regis tered as "M. Abrams, Boston." He was not seen alive again. Yesterday the chambermaid received no answer when she knocked at his room, and in the afternoon Thomas Liebers, the private detective attached to the hotel, crawled through the transom and found Keller dead in the bathroom with a gash in his throat, and two slashes on his left arm Keller was sitting on the floor with the razor clutched tightly in his right hand.

He wore eyeglasses still. In a corner of the bathroom was found an old-fashloned 3s-caliber centre-fire revolver, in which were six rim-fire cartridges. There were indentations on the cartridges. There were indentations on the cartridges, as though Keller had first attempted to shoot himself, but found the cartridges did not go off. The man had been dead for some hours when his body was found. On a table in the bedroom were found letters addressed to his mother, his brother Edward and his partner. and a brother at 305 West 130th street.

mother, his brother Edward and his part-

mother, his brother Edward and his partner.

Mr. Bier said that Mr. Keller had been suffering some time from nervousness and insomnia, but that it was not imagined his condition was serious. He said that Mr. Keller had no business troubles. Mr. Bier said that in the letter addressed to him Mr. Keller said he could, it stand the nervousness or insomnia any longer. There was a rumor that Mr. Keller was engaged to be married, but Mr. Bier said that he knew nothing of it Mr. Bier said that Capt. Charles Keller, U. S. A. Corps of Engineers, was a brother of the dead man. Mr. Keller was a member of the Harmonie Club and was something of an athlete.

Club and was something of an athlete Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world .- Ad